The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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Vol. XI. SATURDAY, December 17, 1796. No. 537

Forty Dollars Reward.

STOP THE THIEVES!

STOLEN from the subscribers living in the bank of the Monongahela opposite Pittsburgh, on the night of the 15th inst. a pine Canoe, together with the following Articles, viz, One rifle gun, two axes, one blanket one coverlid, one bag of flour, a quantity of soal and upper leather, a fine and a coarse shirt, a new surtout coat, a smooth bored gun, and seven yards and a half of home made stripe cotton, one of them named John Golden, about 6 feet high, 30 or 35 years of age, of a brown complexion; the other named Jacob Knalinger, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, between 29 and 30 years of age, thick set, marked with the small pox, full faced, short curly hair, had on a light blue coat, and took with him an ash coloured coat, a velvet jacket, and a fine hat. The above reward will be paid for apprehending said fellows, or in proportion for either of them and the articles secured.

JACOB BAUSMAN,
CONRAD KATZ.

Nov. 24, 1796.

THE subscriber intends to open an EVENING SCHOOL on Monday evening the 28th current in the house where Mr. Hargy taught, and flatters himself, that he will give satisfaction to those who may put themselves under his tuition. The hour of teaching is from six till nine.

ELIPHAZ DOUGLAS.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 21, 1796.

Strayed or stolen from the subscriber living in Fayette county, Tyrone township, about four weeks ago, a Bay Horse, about 14 hands high, 6 years old last spring, a natural trotter, and a good hackney. If stolen a reward of Twelve Dollars will be given for the horse and thief, or Eight Dollars for the horse alone, and reasonable charges.

ABRAHAM STAUFFER.

Nov. 17, 1796.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber living in Fayette county, Tyrone township, about two weeks ago, a black Mare, about nine years old, 12 hands high. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

ABRAHAM STAUFFER.

Nov. 17, 1796.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber living on Racoon, about a mile and an half from Mr. Patterson's meeting house, a light bay Mare about 14 hands high, 10 years old last spring, a little white round one of her hind feet, black mane and tail, trots most, but at times will pace.—If stolen, the thief brought to punishment, and the owner get the Mare, a reward of Six Dollars will be given, and Three Dollars for the Mare only, if delivered to Thomas Bracken, near Cannonsburgh, from whence she was left, or to the subscriber.

JAMES RANSOM.

Dec. 1, 1796.

WILLIAM CHRISTY,

Is just beginning to open a Large Assortment of

Fine New GOODS,

which he will sell cheap for Cash, as well as for Country Produce.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 2, 1796.

John Irwin,

HAS *just received and opened for Sale at his Store,* wholesale *and* retail, *on the most reasonable terms, a general assortment of*

MERCHANDIZE

suitable to the Season.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 16, 1796.

To be sold by the subscriber living on the waters of Racoon creek, within three miles of West Boston, two miles of Mr. Patterson's meeting house, and one mile from two mills, a plantation containing 200 acres of first rate land, lying on the great road from Pittsburgh to the Mingo Bottom, 60 acres of upland cleared, and 10 acres of meadow; there is a dwelling house, out houses and saw mill. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living on the premises.

JOHN EAKIN.

November 26, 1796.

Strayed from Pittsburgh

Two three year old STEERS, the one red and white, the other a dark brown, both branded S. G. on the buttock. It is supposed they have gone towards Greensburgh, as they were raised in that neighbourhood. Two Dollars reward will be given for said Steers if delivered to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

MOSES THOMPSON.

Nov. 26, 1796.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber living in George township, Fayette county, four miles and an half from Union Town, some time last summer was a year, a small yearling bull, brindle and white, no perceivable brand or mark. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

PHILIP ROGERS.

November 1, 1796.

November 12, 1796.

BY virtue of a writ of attachment issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Fayette county, will be exposed to public sale at the house of William M'Clelland, in German township, of said county, on Thursday the 15th of December next, sundry Joiners Tools, and other effects, the property of Jacob Rich, defendant in said attachment; and on Saturday following, (Dec. 17th) all the creditors of the said defendant, are hereby required to meet at the house of the said William M'Clelland with their respective accounts made out and attested, in order that a divided may be made, by

ABRAHAM STEWART,
ANDREW RABB,
NATHANIEL EWING, } *Auditors.*

Came to the place whereon the subscriber lives, about one mile from Pittsburgh up the Allegheny, three spring Calves, one of them is a red heifer, with a slit in both ears; the other two are bulls, one of them black with a white face, marked as the heifer, the other a dark brown, nearly a black, with a star in his forehead, and a piece cut off both ears. The owner is desired come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away in three week, from this date, otherwise they will be sold for their keeping.

JOHN CORRY.

December 5, 1796.

JUST opened, by the subscribers, at the house of Mrs. WILSON, on the Bank, a neat assortment of Fresh GOODS, suitable for the present season, which they offer for sale, in consequence of a long detention at this place, and the present impossibility of descending the river, remarkably low, for Cash, or any kind of Country produce.

Also, a quantity of Goods unopened, which they will sell by wholesale at very reduced prices.

KISSAM & STITH.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 5, 1796.

Wm. WOODS, & Co.

HAVE just received at their New Store, at the corner of Diamond alley, and just opposite the Market house, a fresh supply of

Fall and Winter GOODS,

which they offer for sale at a very reduced profit for Cash or Country produce.

They acknowledge the great obligations they are under to their friends and customers for the encouragement they have received since their commencing business in this place, and by their attention hope to merit a continuance.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 5, 1796.

All persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to make payment immediately, and all persons who have any demands against him, are requested to present them for settlement. I flatter myself that this will be attended to, as I am determined not to be trifled with any longer.

JOHN M'KEE.

M'Kee's Port, Dec. 7, 1796.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber living in St. Clair township, Allegheny county, some time about the last of September, a small red and white Cow, branded C. C. a crop off her left ear. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN WILSON.

Dec. 5, 1796.

Two Apprentices to the *SADLER Trade, wanted by*

JAMES ANDERSON.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 16, 1796.

N. B. Eight Shillings and Four Pence per hundred will be given for Cow Tails.

To whom it may concern,

WHEREAS *a number of Tracts of Land were sold at Commissioners Sales begun and held at Greensburgh, for Westmoreland county, the second day of August last, for arrearages of Taxes, and whereas there is reason to believe that some of these tracts are not within the bounds of the county aforesaid, and some may be actually improved and persons residing thereon from which the taxes might have been procured: Therefore, Notice is hereby given, that in the first case any person or persons who may have purchased as aforesaid, and who shall produce to the Commissioners in three months from the date hereof a certificate from the deputy surveyor of the district, that such tract or tracts is not within the bounds of the county aforesaid, they shall be relieved from their purchase; and in the second case, the person or persons purchasing shall ascertain whether the land he or they may have purchased be actually improved, and effects thereon sufficient to discharge the taxes, in such case the purchaser shall be relieved from his purchase; nothing herein contained is to be construed to extend to lands north west of the river Ohio, commonly called Depreciation Lands. No application will be attended to after the expiration of the term aforesaid by the Commissioners.—And notice is further given to all persons, or their attorney's legally authorised, whose lands may have been sold at the sales aforesaid, to apply for their respective residues of the money that may remain in the hands of the Commissioners after discharging the taxes and costs due thereon, which on their producing a proper chain of title shall be immediately paid them, or the lands, on their paying taxes and costs, restored. Given under the hands of the Commissioners acting for the county aforesaid, at the time of the sales.*

JOHN KIRKPATRICK,
BARTEL LAFFER,
JACOB SMITH.

Greensburgh, December 1, 1796.

WHEREAS the Sheriff of Westmoreland county has advertised for sale 3 Lots in Greensburgh, taken in execution as the property of Timothy Buel, at the suit of Joseph Cook and John Denniston, I do hereby give notice, that the said lot is my property, by virtue of a deed from William Jack, Esq. duly recorded in the office, and that I am determined to support my right to the same.

TERENCE CAMPBELL.

Greensburgh, December 1, 1796.

William Wusthoff & Co.

Are just opening in Mr. Watson's Brick House, next door to Abner and Jesse Barkel's, a general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

suitable for the season which they will dispose of upon moderate terms.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 9, 1796.

Came to the stable of the subscriber living in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on the 30th of November last a Grey Mare, 5 years old last spring, had on an old saddle and a bell, shod all round. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

JOHN REED, Tavernkeeper.

Dec. 8, 1796.

From FINDLEY's History of the INSURRECTION.

CHAPTER XIV.

ABOUT seven o'clock in the morning of the day on which we arrived at Carlisle, we waited on the President, and delivered to him the resolutions of assurance agreed on at the second meeting of Parkison's Ferry. We found him alone, and were received and treated with politeness and attention. After a short conversation he informed us that he was just going out about some business relating to the army when he saw us approaching, and that after breakfast he was going to see a division of the army march, that therefore he could not examine the papers at present, but would converse with us on the subject at ten o'clock that morning.

When we waited on him at ten o'clock, we found him in company with governor Howell, to whom he introduced us. Col. Hamilton then secretary of the treasury was present at the time, but governor Howell withdrew before the conversation ended. The President opened a conversation, with a discourse on the subject of the resolutions. In which he expatiated at considerable length on the evils occasioned by the insurrection, and the injury resulting from it to the cause of liberty and the general interests of republican government in the world. He said that the outrages, committed against the government, and the people of the citizens in the western counties had agitated the United States from one end to the other, like an electrical shock, and disposed them very generally to turn out in support of violated laws; he spoke of the respectability of the army that was then at the places of rendezvous, or on the march, and the alacrity with which they left their farms and their merchandize, in order to support the government, and laws, when called for that purpose, and said that it was found necessary to send repeated expresses to prevent too great a number from marching from some of the states particularly New-Jersey, and all the states that had been called on, appeared to have sent forward the quota required.

...d the sacrifices that the mer-
...hant was under the neceſſity
... and the great expences that
...ncurred to the government by the
... He expreſſed his aſtoniſhment,
...d people would be ſo blind to their
...t as not to have prevented the neceſſi-
...t by giving to the commiſſioners ſuch
...nce of their ſubmiſſion to the laws, as
...d have ſheltered them from puniſhment
... ſecured the reſtoration of order, and
...t we and other well diſpoſed citizens had
...t been more ſucceſsful in perſuading them
... take that ſalutary courſe. He concluded
...is obſervations on this ſubject, by giving
...his opinion, that the reſolutions which had
...reſented was not ſufficiently unequivocal
...o juſtify him in diſmiſſing the army, now
...when they were rendezvouſſed, & the great-
...eſt proportion of the expences incurred, and
...the ſacrifices of the merchant and farmer
...already made. He appealed to our own
...knowledge, that the preparation for an ex-
...pedition was the greateſt part of the expence
...and obſerved, that being thus far advanced,
...it would be neceſſary to obtain further and
...more ample aſſurances of ſubmiſſion, , be-
...fore he could diſmiſs the army, than per-
...haps would have been required at an earl-
...er period; That the objects to be obtained
...by the expedition were unequivocal aſſur-
...ances of ſubmiſſion to the laws, and protec-
...tion to the officers of the revenue for the
...future; and that the good diſpoſitions of
...govenment, expreſſed by the commiſſioners,
...being rejected, and the march of the army
...rendered neceſſary, ſome attonements would
...be required for the infractions committed
...againſt the laws. Obſerving that the reſo-
...lutions referred him to us for further infor-
...mation, he invited us to proceed in giving
...it to him.

We, in reply, expreſſed our unfeigned ſa-
...tisfaction at diſcovering that the authority
...of the United States could call forth ſo reſ-
...pectable and well equipped an army, to ſup-
...port the governmen[illegible] and laws, when ſuch
...a meaſure became neceſſary, and at the pa-
...triotiſm diſplayed by thoſe who had made
...ſuch ſacrifices for that purpoſe, but expreſſed
...our ſincere grief for the occaſion that had
...rendered ſuch a diſplay of power and patri-
...otiſm neceſſary. We expreſſed our opinio-
...on, that a militia army was the moſt con-
...genial to a republican government, and the
...moſt favourable to liberty, but ſuggeſted ſe-
...rious apprehenſions that from ſome peculiar
...circumſtances the preſent militia army, tho'
...ſo very reſpectable, had a more threatening
...aſpect to the people of the weſtern coun-
...try than even a mercenary army; ſuggeſt-
...ed that their irritation and ſenſe of inſult
...might be in proportion to their wealth, reſ-
...pectability, and the ſacrifices which they
...had made, and that from theſe circumſtan-
...ces the difficulty of introducing diſcipline,
...and preſerving ſubordination to the laws in
...the army, might be increaſed. We acknow-
...ledged the wiſdom and humanity, diſplayed
...by the Preſident, in ſending commiſſioners,
...veſted with ſuch ample authority to reſtore
...order, by granting ſo liberal an amneſty to
...the inſurgents, and our grief that this bene-
...ficient meaſure had not rendered coercive
...meaſures unneceſſary, & then proceeded to
...relate the circumſtances which contributed
...to prevent that ſalutary meaſure from be-
...ing completely ſucceſsful.

In doing this, we ſtated briefly the un-
...foreſeen and the untowards circumſtances,
...that rendered it impoſſible for the well diſ-
...poſed people to prevent the commencement
...of the inſurrection; ſuch as their diſ-
...tance from each other, the hurry of the
...ſeaſon, and the ſecrecy of the marſhal's ar-
...rival and progreſs, which put out of the pow-
...er of the friends of order to make any ar-
...rangemets for the protection, and to pre-
...ſerve the peace of the country; that it re-
...quired time for the well diſpoſed people to
...know in whom they could confide, and the
...unexpectedneſs and rapidity of the outrages
...at firſt ſtruck people with ſuch aſtoniſhment
...as required time for reflection before exertio-
...ons could be made. The backwardneſs of
...well dipoſed people who were innocent, to
...expoſe themſelves, to terror that was ſpead
...abroad by thoſe who became leaders among
...the inſurgents and the diſapprobation of
...the exciſe law, even by many, who, though
...they were diſpoſed to ſubmit to it, helitated
...ſome time before they would put themſelves
...to riſk for its ſupport, rendered it impoſſi-
...ble to put a ſtop to the diſorders without
...time and labour. We detailed the imperi-
...ous and unforeſeen circumſtances, that in a
...great meaſure fruſtrated the intention of the
...meeting of the committee of 60 at Redſtone
...old fort, and the motives by which the in-
...nocent citizens were actuated in declining
...to attend the meetings, or refuſing to ſign the
...inſtrument of aſſurances ſubmitted to them
...by the commiſſioners. We gave a candid
...account of the violent oppoſition that was
...given at ſome townſhip meetings & aſſerted,
...that this violent oppoſition, as far as was
...within our knowledge, was, with very few
...exceptions, made by the moſt ignorant and
...obſtinate claſs of people, ſome of whom are
...to be found in all countries; that few of
...theſe having either character or property to
...loſe, availed themſelves of this ſeaſon of diſ-
...order to inſult judges, magiſtrates, and ge-
...nerally thoſe people to whom they, on other
...occaſions had recourſe for ſuſtenance, or to
...whom they uſually reſort for their advice
...& their difficulties: And in the few places
...where theſe gave diſturbance, that their ſuc-
...ceſs was owing to their deſperation and
...not to the greatneſs of their numbe—that
...from every circumſtance of their having lit-
...tle or nothing to loſe, their threats of burn-
...ing, and other acts of violence, were the
...more dreaded: yet that notwithſtanding
...their threats, there had not been a ſingle in-
...ſtance of their having been put in execution
...on this occaſion. We ſtated, that theſe
...were not the people that ever could give
...trouble to government in ſettled times, and
...that moſt of them had come in, ſome of
...them in tears, within a few days, and requeſt-
...ed to be permitted to ſign the aſſurances;
...and that in many places they had been per-
...mitted to ſign, with certification, that tho'
...it might go in abatement of their offence,
...yet it gave them no claim for an amneſty.
...We aſſured the Preſident, that but few of
...thoſe who oppoſed the ſigning had been
...guilty of other offences, except, perhaps,
...where riots originated.

We alſo aſſured him, that in all the coun-
...ties proſecutions had been commenced a-
...gainſt ſuch of them, as it was thought ne-
...ceſſary and prudent for the preſent peace
...of the country to proſecute; and that what
...had been done in this way rendered it cer-
...tain, that the public peace could be pre-
...ſerved, and attonements procured for infrac
...tions committed on the laws by the ordi-
...nary procee lings in the court of juſtice; &
...gave it as our opinion, that if the powers of
...commiſſioners had not expired ſo ſoon, or-
...der would have been perfectly reſtored, and
...ſatisfactory aſſurances of ſubmiſſion to the
...laws obtained. We informed him, that the
...newſpapers, containing the orders to the
...militia to hold themſelves in readineſs to
...march, coming to Parkiſon's ferry meet-
...ing on the morning after the arrival of the
...com miſſioners had been announced, excited
...an inflammatory agitation of mind with ma-
...ny, which tended, for a time, to efface the
...favorable impreſſions, that had been pre-
...viouſly made, by the approach of the com-
...miſſioners being announced, the extent or
...nature of whoſe powers was not yet gene-
...rally known, and that in fact this circum-
...ſtance irritated ſome who had been hereto-
...fore well diſpoſed. That, generally, all
...who had been diſaffected to independence,
...either among the Engliſh or Germans,
...countenanced the diſorder, and were op-
...poſed to the reſtoration of order; that a-
...mong thoſe, ſtrangers were known to be en-
...tertained, who were to be ſuppoſed to be
...emiſſaries from places at a diſtance. That
...though the ſpirit of diſorder ſpread like an
...epidemic from place to place, yet at every
...attempt to reſtore order, ſome progreſs had
...been made, and many induced to forſake
...the cauſe of oppoſition; that after the Red-
...ſtone meeting, few, if any citizens, other-
...wiſe ſenſible and diſcreet, adhered to the
...inſurgents; that in conſequence of this, thoſe
...who continued obſtinate became the more
...deſperate in proportion to the ſmallneſs of
...the number of men of diſcretion and pro-
...perty that countenanced them, and as their
...laſt hopes of ſucceſs, in their oppoſition de-
...pended on their preventing the ſucceſs of
...the meetings for giving aſſurances on the
...ſixth of September, the agents of Tom the
...Tinker made their laſt effort to defeat the
...ſalutary intentions of theſe townſhip meet-
...ings, yet with all their induſtry, it was but
...in comparatively few places that they had
...any ſucceſs, or produced any diſturbance.

We aſſured him that the greateſt cauſe of
...ſo ſmall a number ſigning the declaration of
...ſubmiſſion, was the reluctance of the inno-
...cent to give ſuch aſſurance as might imply
...an acknowledgment of guilt, have the ap-
...pearance of giving a new teſt not required
...by law, (as they thought the words indirect-
...ly meant) prevent them from petitioning for
...a repeal or reviſion of the exciſe law. That
...it was this principle that influenced the
...whole county of Fayette, the greater extent
...of Weſtmoreland, and the frontier parts of
...the other counties, to withhold their ſigna-
...tures from theſe aſſurances preſcribed by
...the commiſſioners.

We ſtated that from the meeting at Red-
...ſtone, by eſpecially from a view of the cha-
...racters who in ſome places oppoſed the giv-
...ing aſſurances to government, the well diſ-
...poſed people had become convinced that
...it was their duty to ſtand forth with grea-
...ter vigour in ſupport of the laws; that they
...having come to know, and have confidence
...in, each other, had very generally entered
...into aſſociations to ſupport the laws, and
...that theſe aſſociations in favour of government
...were generally entered into within a few days
...after the 11th of September, and every ap-
...pearance of being ſo ſucceſsful, that the peo-
...ple, who had been the moſt troubleſome, ſo-
...licited permiſſion to ſign the aſſociations as
...a matter of favour, and that ſince that time
...there had neither been diſturbances nor
...threats.

We alſo ſtated, that on the whole a
...much greater proportion of uſeful informa-
...tion had been diſſeminated among the peo-
...ple, reſpecting the political duties and inter-
...eſts than formerly, that the number of thoſe
...who had quallified themſelves for giving in-
...formation, and who were induſtrious in in-
...ſtructing their neighbours, were greatly en-
...creaſed in the country, and that many of the
...clergy were particularly uſeful in this way,
...and had been induſtrious in promoting ſub-
...miſſion to the laws, that the inſolence of the
...moſt ignorant and turbulent perſons had ful
...ly convinced all men of diſcretion & intereſt
...in the country, if they permitted govern-
...ment to be violently oppoſed, even by the
...execution of an obnoxious law, the ſame fol-
...ly would have natural lead to the deſtructi-
...on of all ſecurity and order; they ſaw by
...experience that in a ſtate of anarchy the
...name of liberty would be profaned to ſanc-
...tion the moſt deſpotic tyranny, that for
...ſome time after the commencement of the
...inſurrection, the extreme agitation of mind
...that prevailed operated as a repulſive princi-
...ple againſt receiving information, but that,
...that temper having ſubſided, there was now
...a ſolicitude to be informed, and that in fact
...many who had been active in ſome of the
...diſorder, being ſince convinced of their fol-
...ly, were now among the firmeſt friends of
...order, and active in promoting that diſpoſiti-
...on among their neighbours. This circum-
...ſtance, together with the leaders having ge-
...nerally ſigned the amneſty, and left the more
...ignorant & obſtinate to ſhift for themſelves,
...we ſaid would for the future deſtroy all con-
...fidence among thoſe who might be diſpoſed
...to commit diſorders; that added to this the
...general conviction now prevailing among all
...men of property and diſcretion, that it is
...their intereſt as well as duty to preſerve
...order, afforded the ſtrongeſt ground of ratio-
...nal confidence, that in future the laws
...would be obeyed and the officers protected.

(To be continued.)

Foreign Intelligence:

LONDON, October 6.

GENERAL Sir Ralph Abercrombie is going out immediately to reſume the chief command in the Weſt Indies, with a reinforcement of 5000 effective men.

The Belair of the 3d inſtant announces a decree of the Executive Directory by virtue of which no veſſel arriving directly from England is to be allowed to land her paſſengers, &c. at any port of the Republic but that of Dieppe.

Yeſterday the captain of an American veſſel was committed to Tothill fields, Bridewell, on ſuſpicion of being a ſpy from the French government. He was taken from on board his veſſel in the river by an order from the Secretary of State, before whom he was examined yeſterday morning.

Oct. 11. The Hawke ſloop of war has taken and ſent into Leith roads, a Spaniſh ſhip from the Baltic, laden with naval ſtores ſuppoſed to be worth 15,000l.

The Dutch herring veſſels under Pruſſian colours, are ſtill detained at Yarmouth.

One of the Spaniſh veſſels from the Havannah to Cadiz, taken into Cork by the Sea Horſe frigate, had on board 160 cheſts of treaſure, exclusive of a cargo of 30,000l. The whole of which, while at Cuxhaven, was removed from the Spaniard on board the frigate and has been depoſited in the king's ſtores at Cork: the other veſſel which was from Leona, with like deſtination, is nearly of equal value: the Brazil ſhip had been 26 days in poſſeſſion of the French, and conſequently is a legal prize to the Engliſh captors. The gallantry of the Cork ſquadron, which was lately ſo nobly manifeſted, has now appropriate reward.

Further accounts were received yeſterday at Lloyd's, from Newfoundland; they ſtate that the French have deſtroyed the following places—Plaſentia, Renuſe, Perryland, and Cape Broyle.

Lord Malmeſbury, it is at length ſettled, the perſon who is to be ſent to Paris as ambaſſador extraordinary from this country to the republic of France. He kiſſed the king's hand to day, we underſtand, on his appointment, and took leave of his majeſty. His departure is fixed for to morrow evening or Friday morning, and he will probably reach Paris on Sunday night, or early on Monday.

Perhaps there never was entruſted, to any human being, a negociation more difficult and delicate in its nature, and requiring more abilities and caution in the conduct of it, than that about to be entered into with the French Republic. In former negociations little elſe was to be adjuſted beyond the claims of the contending powers to territorial poſſeſſions; the parties at war were not actuated by very violent prejudices, or agitated by very deep reſentments.

Materially different, however, is the preſent caſe; in this war it is not too nations that are engaged in a conteſt about ſome petty fiſhery, ſome navigation of an unproductive river, or the excluſive poſſeſſion of ſome blaſted heath.—Of this war, the complexion and character have been more deadly and fatal—old prepoſſeſſions have been ſet againſt new ſyſtems—prejudices have been oppoſed to principles—the privileged have been contending with the unprivileged, the mind of man has been goaded, and irritated, and inflamed, beyond example; and all the paſſions of the human heart have been let looſe to render the conteſt more remorſeleſs, and to rage without conſtraint or controul.

To heal ſuch wounds requires the niceſt hand, and the moſt conſummate ſkill. A ſhort time will probably decide the fate of the negociation—that the negociators deeply impreſſed with the neceſſity of a peace, and ſeeing this quarter of the globe faint with the loſs of ſo much blood and treaſure, may enter upon the negociation with a determination to put a ſpeedy period to the calamities of war, and to reſtore general tranquility [illegible] and moſt ardent prayer.

Sunday laſt arrived at [illegible] of London, from Liſbon, [illegible] left on the 19th ult. Mr. [illegible] maſter of the Jemima repor[illegible] ple at Liſbon were very ap[illegible] invaſion from the Spaniſh [illegible] Spaniſh ſhips which had [illegible] there by vice admiral Van[illegible] all releaſed. When the Je[illegible] there was no paſſage at Liſ[illegible] having ſailed from thence on

Oct. 13. A letter from [illegible] of the Adriatic, arrived in [illegible] Quebec, dated off Deal, [illegible] "The principal part of the [illegible] off the iſland of Belleiſle."

An order has been ſent to [illegible] directing that no Genoeſe [illegible] farther inſtructions be given.

Captain Arundel, of the [illegible] Briſtol from Jamaica, ſaw [illegible] three decks (one of the [illegible] fire and go down.

A letter from an officer [illegible] corn frigate, dated Spithead, [illegible] after mentioning the [illegible] ſtates the following particulars [illegible] her cruiſe;—"We fell in [illegible] Scilly, with the Surinam [illegible] Amſterdam; we captured [illegible] one brig, and a ſmall [illegible] whom have arrived ſafe, [illegible] we could not man any [illegible] pectation of falling in with [illegible] of 44 guns. The Gover[illegible] and his lady, with all their [illegible] board one of their ſhips."

The Spaniſh ambaſſador [illegible] effects are all on ſale. The [illegible] and charge d'affairs, M. [illegible] taken their paſſage on board [illegible] Zeiuſt, cap ain Jaucent [illegible] will follow if his health [illegible]

George Ellis, Eſq. is appointed [illegible] of the embaſſy to Paris, and [illegible] the noble earl in his voyage [illegible] learnt who is to be his private [illegible] of what number of perſons the [illegible] is to conſiſt. There is no [illegible] the appointment of a perſon of [illegible] bury's conſideration it is intended [illegible] ſplendour and ſtile. Whether [illegible] commend us to the ſtudied [illegible] French Directory, we know not; [illegible] derſtand that the Marquis [illegible] found it political to abate from [illegible] cence of his appearance. [illegible] and ſuperb equipage, were too [illegible] traſt to the grey frock [illegible] and [illegible]

The Spaniſh conſul took [illegible] from England on Tueſday [illegible] ſador ſtill remains for [illegible] court.

AMSTERDAM, [illegible]

This moment we [illegible] that Portugal has compromi[illegible] the French Republic. It is to [illegible] millions, and to ſhut its [illegible] England.

DUBLIN, October 6.

Letters from Genoa of the [illegible] nounce, that three Engliſh [illegible] infringed the neutrality of that [illegible] by capturing a French bomb [illegible] the very batteries. An Engliſh [illegible] entered the harbour, when the [illegible] attacked the crew; the Piedmontese [illegible] were obliged to interfere, [illegible] enſign was killed in the conteſt. [illegible] miniſter on hearing of this violation of the neutrality, made his complaint to the government, which aſſembled [illegible] petty councils who reſolved by a majority of votes, that the ports of [illegible] be ſhut to the Engliſh, and that the Engliſh veſſels in that port ſhall be ſeized [illegible] proper ſatisfaction ſhall have been obtained.

American Intelligence.

NEW YORK, November [illegible]

Almoſt every arrival from [illegible] announces ſome new ſucceſſes of the [illegible] nation in abriding the commerce of Great Britain. The treaty with the King of Naples ſeems indeed to have [illegible] equally in view—The Engliſh [illegible] now enter ſcarcely a ſingle port [illegible] Gibraltar and the gulph of Venice. [illegible] a ſmall port in Tuſcan territory, [illegible] are all the harbours left to them [illegible] and the latter was ſeized by [illegible] of retaliation for the ſeizure of [illegible] the French.

The article from Malaga [illegible] the Spaniſh court has yielded [illegible] of France, and demands of [illegible] an account of Britiſh property [illegible] probably with a view to confiſcation.

The Britiſh fleet in the [illegible] in a perilous ſituation. The [illegible] which has paſſed the ſtrait [illegible] French Toulon fleet, will make a force of more than 40 ſail [illegible] double to admiral Jervis's fleet.

The object of Richery's [illegible] Newfoundland ſeems now [illegible] to excite the diverſion of [illegible] force off and under it, [illegible]

to cement to admiral Jervis.

Admiral Cortis, with 7 ships of the line, is hunting for Richery, whom those ships are wanted in the Mediterranean to assist admiral Jervis.

Whether the united fleets of France, Spain and Holland will ultimately be a match for the British navy, time will determine.—But that French stratagem will be an over match for the heads of the British ministry, there is no reason to question.

BALTIMORE, *November* 29.

Extract of a letter from an American citizen, dated Paris, September 19.

"I presume you will have already learned that the British minister has solicited one of the Grenville's to appear here, as envoy to demand peace—This is an indisputable fact; but various are the speculations it has occasioned amongst the politicians, some say he will not be received, and it is asserted, that unless England renounces all her conquests, not only made from France, but also from Holland, no other terms will be listened to by the Directory: that this is their determination I have certain reasons to believe. In the mean time the grand intention of this government proceeds, is the unerring certainty, every day it develope's itself more and more, and without a doubt England will shortly see itself expelled from every port in Europe, from Archangel to Constantinople. This immense project will serve more to humble that proud nation than any other can possibly do. Already the Italian and Spanish ports are closed against her; Portugal must follow, indeed, it is positively asserted that that monarchy is once more to be reunited to Spain, in return not only for St. Domingo and Louisiana (both ceded to France) but as an equivalent for entering into the war. Holland has just closed her ports against British manufactures, so also has Hamburg, and it is said that Denmark and Sweden are shortly to enter the list. This is the grand master stroke of the French Directory, and worthy their genius.—I am told, as matter of fact, that General Hoche is unremitting in his exertions to prepare every thing for an invasion, that he does not hesitate to avow the design, but the points from whence it is intended are profound secrets, he is to command in chief. In the mean time whilst the republican arms have, in a few months conquered Italy, they have experienced a fatal reverse under Jourdan; it is a curious thing to observe the same fortune experienced a fatal reverse under Jourdan; it is a curious thing to observe the same fortune experienced by the opposite Generals, Jourdan and Wurmser, at the same period, both carrying every thing before them, snatched at the same moment from the arms of victory, and hurled in the extreme of misfortune. Jourdan, after a succession of victories, and having penetrated almost to Ratisbon, is all at once stopped short, his army cut to pieces, obliged to retrogade thro' an enemy's country an immense distance, pursued with the most unremitting industry, the shattered remains of his forces not only destroyed by the pursuing enemy, but every where butchard by the peasantry; finally, after abandoning all his conquests, placing himself under the cannon of Dusseldorff, at the very same time Wurmser descends from the Tyrol, with the best appointed army yet sent into the field by the Emperor—he triumphs over every opposition, he divides his forces—with one part he relieves Mantua, with the other threatens to annihilate the army of Buonaparte, this illustrious General, this General unequalled in the records of history, attack with consummate skill one of these grand divisions, each superior to his own, and gains a decided victory—without breathing he turns upon the other, over which he is a like victorious—he pursues the stroke for a succession of weeks, never ceases day and night in following up the blow, and finally all that remains of that immense army, under the command of Wurmser, is a few broken down troops, cooped up in the very city which they had before relieved, and where the inevitable fate of becoming prisoners of war now awaits them.

Moreau on his side has done a vast deal—compelling the elector of Bavaria to conclude an ignominious peace—has taken a strong army off the Republic—It is supposed that prince Charles will now return from the pursuit of Jourdan, to oppose the further progress of Moreau—in the mean time, immense reinforcements marched from all quarters to unite with Jourdan 30,000 men, under the command of Bournonville, are already at the point of a junction with him, and will no doubt enable that army again to act offensively, whilst Bounaparte, having nothing more to fear on the side of Italy, & being already at Trent, must if necessary, unite with Moreau in spite of all opposition. On the whole this has already proved the bloodiest campaign recorded in history—nevertheless bloody as it has proved, and as it yet appears to become, the emperor seems to have no inclination to make peace! To conclude my political information at present, we are informed, that although Mr. Pitt has appointed an envoy to treat with the directory, he is in fact as little disposed for peace as before—but as he knows the *statu quo* will be insisted upon, not only respecting France, but her allies, whilst at the same time, the republic will never yield up Belgium—he will have this pretext for throwing off personal responsibility, placing upon parliament, preserving his power, and continuing the war—If any more events happpens before I close this letter, I intend to add it for your information.

September 28.

P. S. The directory have recommended to the council of five hundred to pass a law by which all liquidated claims upon government shall hereafter be taken in payment for every species of national property—it is expected the law will pass.

We are this day informed that our government has broke the treaty with this country, having given orders that no more English prizes should be disposed of in our ports—as this intelligence comes officially to the directory, already irritated on account of the English treaty, and other matters, we Americans under great apprehensions of shortly experiencing further difficulties—nothing contributes so much to my remains of confidence as the well known popularity of Mr. Munroe with this administration.

BOSTON, Nov. 21.

By the accounts brought by Capt. Simpson, from Belfast, it appears that Ireland is on the point of taking her station among the nations of Europe.—The aristocrats apprehensive of their voluntary movement, have converted that beautiful Island into a Prison—the whip and the axe of the executioner are at work, while the cries of anguish and distress, are heard throughout the land. The people are bound in fetters, which immediately exerting the energies of Sampson, they will rend as if made of flax—Ireland is oppressed, but her exertions on that account be more terrible—if you diffuse powder in the open air, 'tis harmless, but if you compress its energies it will tear Mountains.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 17.

☞ The PRINTER of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE having repeatedly called on those indebted to him to make payment—is under the necessity of informing them, that unless payment is made by the 1st of *January*, ensuing, all accounts of more than one year's standing will be immediately put in a train of recovery.—He hopes attention will be paid to this LAST NOTICE, which will supercede the necessity of taking measures which will prove disagreeable.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE partnership between JOSEPH SIMON & SIMON GRATZ, trading under the firm of SIMON and GRATZ, will expire on the first day of March next. All persons indebted to them are requested to make speedy payment—Those to whom they are indebted are desired to present their accounts for settlement

JOSEPH SIMON,
SIMON GRATZ.

Lancaster, December 2, 1796.

N. B. The IRONMONGERY STORE as usual will be continued by Joseph Simon who will keep a general assortment of articles fine, which he will sell at the most reduced prices.

Ten Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber on his way from Franklin to this place the 9th of September last, a brown Mare, 8 years old, 14 or 15 hands high, much marked with the saddle, both hind feet white, a natural trotter Whoever takes up said Mare and delivers her to Mr. George Power at Franklin, or to the subscriber in Pittsburgh, shall receive the above reward.

B. STOKES.

Dec. 15, 1796.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Versailles township, Allegheny county, a bout the last of July, a bay Colt, 2 years old, with a star and snip, long switch tail, no brand. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

PHILIP UNSUTTLER.

December 8, 1796.

TO BE SOLD,

THE *HOUSE that the subscriber now lives in. The terms may be known by applying to*

JOSIAH TANNEHILL.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 15, 1796.

FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

In Brownsville, at the Black Horse Tavern,

On the 31st of December inst. at Noon.

1. A LOT *of Ground 60 feet front by 180 feet deep, on and between Market and Second streets—Improvements thereon are a two story Log House with brick chimnies, a Kitchen and Stable not finished, a good well fenced garden, and an excellent well of water. The title and property will be shown by* Charles Armstrong, *inhabiting the premises.*

2. *A Lot of Ground on both sides of Water street, continued below Market street, 60 feet front, (on the bank of the Monongahela river) by 180 feet deep, with logs, shingles and clapboards ready for building a middle sized dwelling house.—Title and property will be shown by* Elijah Clark, *boat builder.*

3. *Three Lots of ground upon both sides of Water street, all fronting on same bank of said river, and joining each other.—First 215 feet front by 280 deep, and 173 feet on the back line, improved with a dwelling house and excellent boat shed.—Second, 115 feet front, by 280 and an half feet deep.—Improvements a two story dwelling house, excellent boat yard, and a covered spring.—Third, 99 feet front, 180 & a half feet deep.—Improvements, a good garden, a well opened bank of excellent coal, with a spring of water.—These three Lots are clear of ground rent. Title and property will be shewn by Capt.* T. Shane, *inhabiting the premises.*

JAMES LANG, Auctioneer.

N. B. LANG *continues the Auctioneering and Commission business, and the sale of his Land in Monongahela county—from prospects he intends laying off a town and out lots there next season. He buys hemp as usual.*

Came to the Lower Ferry opposite Pittsburgh, on the 10th of this month, a bay Mare about 7 years old, 14 hands high, her near hind foot white, no brand perceivable.—The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

EPHRAIM JONES.

December 15, 1796.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE *TRACT of LAND, conveniently situated on the Great road, leading from Greensburgh to Union town, three miles from Greensburgh, adjoining the lands of William Vandyke, Phillip Rebnih and James Hays, it is supplyed with several excellant springs of water, one near the dwelling house, and passes through a convenient spring house within about twenty feet of the dwelling, and thence passing by the Barn on to a bank, thence spreads over part of the Meadow. The Dwelling house is thirty by twenty two feet, two story high, with a stone chimney topped with brick, & shingle roof—a large double Barn, and several stables—there is a bearing Orchard of seventy Apple trees and fifty Peach trees and a number of Cherry and plumb trees, there is above fifty acres well cleared, fenced and bears good wheat—there are some well timbered land, about eleven acres of excellant meadow, a considerable part of which has been watered by spring water—it is within 3 miles of five grist and saw mills—For terms apply to James Hays who lives between said Tract and Ollimon's mills, or to Robert Williams, merchant in Greensburgh—An indisputable title will be given.*

ENNION WILLIAMS.

TO BE SOLD

ONE *of the best Tracts of Land in Westmoreland County situated on the plain above the bank of Youghiogheny and in sight of said river, containing about two hundred and fifty acres; seventy whereof are cleared and fenced, and forty Apple trees, a number of Peach & Pear trees several springs & remarkable fine timbered Land—of sugar trees, Black oak White oak, Hickory, Ash & Black walnut—The land is of the first quality and the most pleasent and unexceptionable situation for farming, there is a valuable sugar camp, and a mill on a stream of water passing through part of said tract, on which stream above and below, are two saw mills and a grist mill, adjoining said land there are several quarries of limestone as well as freestone. The cleared land is in the middle of the tract and surrounded with very beautiful groves of lofty timber of different kinds principally Black oak—the Dwelling house and Barn are situated by a spring and near the orchard, and a valuable paled garden—The title is indisputable—It is situated on the east side of Youghiogheny and adjoining the town of Portroyal, and the tract formerly belonging to Col. Chistopher Hays now the property of Mr. Blackhous, and sent for iron works.—For terms apply to Andrew Findley, Esq. near Portroyal and near to Marikell's Mill on Seweekly Creek.*

ENNION WILLIAM.

October 27, 1796.

By Yesterday's Mail.

PHILADELPHIA, December 9.

On Wednesday, agreeable to appointment, the President of the United States met both Houses of Congress in the Representative Chamber, where he addressed them for the last time. The house and gallaries were crouded on this occasion beyond example, the curiosity of some, and the affection of others, operating to fill the house, to hear the last public address of a man so eminently distinguished as President WASHINGTON.

The House of Representatives of this State have chosen George Latimer, Esq. as their Speaker, and Peter Baynton, Esq. their Clerk. The Senate have also chosen Robert Hare, Esq. their President

We hear that in New Jersey, Mr. Adams and Mr. Pinckney had each seven votes as President and Vice President of the U. States.

FURRS. Says an Albany paper by last mail are 20 per cent. lower than they were six months since, and that 200,000 dollars worth have passed through that city within a short time.

LANCASTER, December 9.

By Major Willis, who arrived here last evening, charged with the official returns to the Governor, from the Electors met at Harrisburgh on Wednesday last, we are positively informed that the result of the election was as follows:

For Mr. Jefferson	14
Mr. Adams	1
Mr. Burr	13
Mr. Pinkney	2

Just opened at the House of NATHANIEL IRISH, Esq. in Pittsburgh, and for sale by

R. & A. PORTER,

A General Assortment of DRY GOODS, consisting of

Superfine, second and coarse cloths, twilled, elastic stripe, and plain coatings, carpetting, Indian and rose blankets, flanels, baizes, backings and swanskins, plain and figured cassimers, swansdown, Marseilles, dimities, royal rib, thickserts, twilled, plain and fancy velvets, fustians, jeans, calimancoes, durants, joans, moreens, tabertens, ratinets and shallons, bedticking, cotton and linen, check, silk, cotton and linen handkerchiefs, India bandanoes, tamboured and plain muslins, jaconet and book muslin handkerchiefs, shawls, Irish linen, worsted, cotton and silk patent hose, mens coarse and fine shoes, ladies morocco and satin shoes, childrens shoes, gentlemen and ladies hats, childrens hats, a handsome assortment of chintz and cottons &c. &c.—Also, an assortment of china glass and queens ware, books and stationary, and an invoice of hardware.

As the subscribers have been disappointed in going to Kentucky, for which place their goods were intended, now offer them for sale at the most reduced prices for cash, produce, or approved notes at a short date. The public are assured that the original cost and carriage will only be put on the above goods.

Dec. 15, 1796.

Ten Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from the garrison of Fort Fayette, on the night of the 14th inst. Thomas Murphy, a soldier in Capt. John Crawford's company, aged about 20 years, black hair, fair complexion, hazel eyes, born in Salem county, New Jersey, by trade a carpenter, had on when he deserted a short blue jacket, and blue woolen overalls. Whoever takes up said Deserter and delivers him to the commanding officer at this post, or to any military officer in the service of the United States, or secures him in any jail, so that he may be sent to the corps to which he belongs, shall receive Ten Dollars Reward and all reasonable charges.

J. CRAWFORD, Capt.
4th Regiment.

Fort-Fayette, Dec. 10, 1796.

From a Maſſachuſetts Paper.

PHELIM O'FLANAGAN TO HIS HENRIETTA.

AS a lock of freſh hay to a cow,
Who all day has been chewing the cud;
A paitfull of ſwill to a ſow;
To a boar as puddle of mud:

Or ſweeter to me is thy face,
Where chalk and red ochre appear;
Where the lily is robb'd of each grace,
And the roſe is in bloom the whole year.

How fair, Henrietta, thy name,
Which, alas! all compariſon mocks;
The vei may attempt, but in vain,
To rival the twiſt of thy locks.

The notes of the ſongs far excel
The braye of the muſical jack;
Or Orpheus when trippling to hell,
To coax his Eurydice back.

While lovers their deſtiny moan,
That their laſſes are colder then clay,
That their boſoms are harder than ſtone,
Mine is ſofter than butter or whey.

Should 'Retta poor Phelim forſake,
The world into mourning would go;
And bull-frogs would grunt at his fate,
And mud-turtles pine at his woe,

PHELIM.

October 24, 1796.

JEREMIAH BARKER,

HAS juſt received a neat and general aſſortment of GOODS, ſuitable for the approaching ſeaſon which he is determined to ſell low for caſh or Deer Skins.

October 28, 1796.

A. & J. BARKER,

HAS juſt received and now opening at the corner ſtore, of Andrew Watſon's New Houſe, a large & general aſſortment, of Dry Goods, Groceries, Queenſware, Hardware, Cutlery, Stuff and Leather Shoes. Alſo a good aſſortment of warrented Bolting Cloths, of which they intend keeping a regular ſupply, all of which they intend to diſpoſe at the moſt reduced prices for Caſh or Country produce.

N. B. Storage for Goods to be had at ſaid place, a generous price given for all kinds of peltry.

Pittſburgh, Oct. 1796.

TWO Valuable TRACTS of LAND the ſubſcriber offers for ſale in Pitt township, Allegheny county, one of which, called the White Oak Level contains 336 acres and 15 perches, the other at a ſmall diſtance, has 219 acres and 5 perches. Both Tracts lay on or near the Allegheny river, ten or twelve miles from Pittſburgh, on the ſame ſide of the river. They will be ſold together or ſeparate as may ſuit the purchaſer. The ſoil is good, the ſituation advantageous, and the title indiſputable. Thoſe who wiſh to purchaſe may know the terms by application to me at Elizabeth Town

S. BAYARD.

Nov. 17, 1796.

FOR SALE,

By James Horner & Co.

A very neat and accurate copper-plate plan of the town of Erie ſituate on Lake Erie, at the harbour of the peninſula or bay of Preſq'Iſle, taken from actual ſurvey, as laid out agreeably to an act of Aſſembly of the ſtate of Pennſylvania.

The town is in form an oblong on the bay divided into three equal ſections or diviſions—each ſquare of which is a mile—it is therefore one mile wide, and three miles long, the ſtreets interſect each other at right angles—and are ſome of them 100 the others 60 feet wide.

Excluſive of the lots reſerved for public uſe, it contains 3591 town lots, which are all numbered according to the original plan, and will admit of conſiderable increaſe by diviſion the moſt of them being 82 feet in width and 185 feet in length.

Pittſburgh, Oct. 26, 1796.

William Earl,

REQUESTS all perſons who are in his debt to come forward and pay off their reſpective accounts before the 15th of December next. Suits will be indiſcriminately commenced againſt thoſe who neglect this notice. He has lately received a number of BOOKS, amongſt which are the works of Williſon, Dodd, Doddridge, Pike, Edwards, Bolton, Ruſſel, Bunyan and other eminent divines.

Pittſburgh, Nov. 18, 1796.

Improved Farms to be Rented AND Others for Sale.

Morganza, November 26, 1796.

I HAVE *ſix FARMS in and adjoining the Forks of Chartiers Creek, 12 or 13 miles due ſouth from Pittſburgh, which I will rent for one year, or a term of years, taking a ſhare, or caſh, or a certain quantity of produce in payment: On each farm are buildings, with from 40 to 80 acres of clear land, under fence, with a proportion of good meadow—one of them is an orchard of 100 bearing apple trees, and on two of them are diſtil houſes.*

I want, on theſe lands, one or ſeveral perſons, who wiſh a good winter's job at making rails; for which I will pay four ſhillings per hundred for all that ſhall be counted off to me, by the firſt of march next: the timber is good.

Next ſpring I ſhall have a number of Tenements ready for the reception of Tradeſmen and Labourers of every deſcription, which I will rent or ſell on eaſy terms with garden and paſture lots to the firſt applicants: with liberty to cut fire wood, or dig coal, of which there is a great body on the premiſes, for fuel. Theſe tenements will be erected at the confluence and on the banks of the Little and Great Chartiers, and at the interſection of the ſeveral great roads *leading to and from Pittſburgh, Waſhington, Canonſburgh, Elizabeth Town, M'Kee's Port, Devore's Ferry, Whelen, Croſs Creek, &c.*

Lots will be ceded on eaſy terms to thoſe who wiſh to build for themſelves, which may be done as cheap in ſtone and lime, as in wood; the materials being to be had, in and on the banks of the creek, ready quarried and well ſhaped and ſized for the purpoſe.—One, able to erect ſuitable buildings, here, for an Inn, to accommodate travellers, will meet particular encouragement, as the great number paſſing this rout, ſtand in daily and hourly need of ſupplies and accommodations here.

Mr. Moſes Coe's Saw and Griſt Mill adjoin Morganza, about 900 yards down the Little Chartiers from the Croſs Roads, and Mr. J. Struther's Fulling, Saw, and Griſt Mills adjoin it, on the weſt one mile from the interſection of the above mentioned public roads, from whence it is two miles to Mr. M'Millan's Preſbyterian Church, three miles to Canonſburgh, and nine miles to the county town of Waſhington.

Beſides theſe advantages, and being the center of a populous ſettlement in the moſt fertile county of Pennſylvania, a Griſt Mill is about to be erected of ſtone on the premiſes, for merchant work only, *with Evan's Elevators, Hopper Boy, &c. for the Orleans trade, as the tranſportation of ſuperfine flour from hence to Elizabeth Town, on the Monongahela, by a good waggon road, 12 miles, will be much cheaper than to carry the wheat to any mill ſeat whatever, on a navigable ſtream. Indeed, Chartiers creek, from above* Morganza, *to its confluence with the Ohio (three miles below Pittſburgh) is navigable every ſpring for Kentucky Boats; and the day, perhaps, is not very diſtant, when the productions of the fertile lands of Waſhington and Green counties, and the manufactures and commerce which will conſequently ariſe from thence, and from the boundleſs quantities of coal therein, will force a canal navigation from thence down the banks of Chartiers into the Ohio.*

I have for SALE as follows, viz.

One Tract of Improved Land containing 300 acres, on the Chartiers, two or three miles from the mouth, now occupied by Doctor Beaſford, or a tenant under him.

1000 acres near the Kiſkiminitas old Town.

2000 acres on or near the Saqwickly.

Likewiſe 2666 acres and two thirds of land ſurveyed by virtue of a Virginia officer's right in the name of Joſiah Tunnehill, ſituate on Bruſh creek near the Ohio, between the Miami and Scioto rivers.

Credit, convenient to the purchaſer ſhall be given, on intereſt, and the land in ſecurity.—Enquire by letter, poſt paid, *or in perſon, to the ſubſcriber, on the firſt mentioned premiſes.*

GEORGE MORGAN.

NOTICE,

IS hereby given all thoſe indebted to the eſtate of Thomas Kyle deceaſed, to make immediate payment and all who have any claims againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring them in that they may be adjuſted and paid.

ELIZ. KYLE, Exr.
EDW. COOK, Exr.

Oct. 28, 1796.

FOR SALE,

SUNDRY Tracts of choice Land in Armſtrong township and Weſtmoreland county, ſome of which are ſituated in the forks of Kiſkiminetas and Alegheny rivers, and the reſidue on Plumb creek a branch of Crooked creek. For particulars reſpecting the purchaſe and payment of ſaid lands in the forks of the rivers, apply to Mr. William Jackſon, near Warrens ſleeping place, who is furniſhed with draughts, and who will ſhew the land: and for thoſe on Plumb creek apply to Col. Robert Elder, on Crooked creek, who will likewiſe ſhew the land; or to the ſubſcriber near Harriſburg, in Dauphin county.

JOSHUA ELDER,

October 22, 1796.

Treaſury Department, September 28th, 1796

NOTICE,

IS herby given, that propoſals will be received at the Office of the Secretary of Treaſury until the expiration of the firſt day of March next enſuing, for the ſupply of all rations which may be required for the uſe of the United States, from the firſt day of June 1797 to the thirty firſt day of May 1798: both days inclusive, at the place and within the diſtricts hereafter mentioned, viz.

At Oſwego, at Niagara, at Preſque'Iſle, at Sandusky Lake, and on Sandusky River, at Detroit, at Michilimackinac at Fort Franklin, at Pittſburgh, at Cincinnati, at Fort Hamilton, at Fort St. Clair, at Fort Jefferſon, at Grenville, at Pecque Town, and Loramies Store, at Fort Adams, at Fort Wayne, at Fort Defiance, at any place below Fort Defiance, on the Miami River, to Lake Erie, at Fort Stueben, at Fort Maſſac, to the ſouth boundary of the United States on the River Miſſiſippi, at Fort Knox, at Occatano.

If ſupplies ſhall be required for any poſts or places not mentioned in this notice, all ſuch ſupplies ſhall be furniſhed at prices proportioned to thoſe to be paid at the poſts before recited, or as may be hereafter agreed on between the United States and the Contractor.

The rations to be ſupplied are to conſiſt of the following articles, viz.

One pound two ounces of Bread or Flour,
One pound two ounces of Beef or fourteen ounces of Pork or Bacon,
Half a gill of Rum Brandy or Whiſkey.
One quart & half a pint of Salt,
Two quarts Vinegar,
Two pounds of Soap,
One pound of Candles.

} per. 100 Rations.

The rations are to be furniſhed in ſuch quantities, as that there ſhall at all times, during the ſaid term, be ſufficient for the conſumption of the troops at Michilimackinac, Detroit, Niagara, and Oſwego, for the term of ſix months in advance and each of the other poſts, for the term of at leaſt three months in advance, in good and wholeſome proviſions, if the ſame ſhall be required. It is to be underſtood, that the Contractor, is to be at the expence and riſk of iſſuing the ſupplies to the troops at each poſt and that all loſſes ſuſtained by the depredations of an enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, ſhall be paid for at the prices of the articles captured or deſtroyed, on the depoſitions of two or more perſons of creditable characters, and the certificate of a commiſſioned officer, aſcertaining the circumſtances of the loſs, and the amount of the articles for which compenſation ſhall be claimed.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treaſury.

Juſt received and for Sale,
BY
J. WRENSHALL.

AN aſſortment of groceries, roſe and Indian Blankets, Baize, Flannel, Cottings, low priſed Foreſt Cloths, with a general aſſortment of dry goods & hardware. Wholeſale and retail.

Pittſburgh, Nov. 10.

NOTICE

WHereas, my wife has left my bed and board without the leaſt provocation, therefore I forewarn all perſons from truſting or harboring her upon my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting.

HENRY SWAGER,

October 27, 1796.

THE *Members of LODGE No. 64, are requeſted to meet on the ſecond Monday of December next, at the uſual place, to conſult on buſineſs of importance. As there is much buſineſs to be done, it is expected that every Member will be punctual to the hour.*

TERENCE CAMPBELL, W. M.

Greenſburgh, Nov. 30, 1796.

THE *partnerſhip of [illegible] this day diſſolved by mutual conſents, the notes and accounts of the ſaid company are left in the hands of [illegible] to receive and ſettle all the ſaid accounts, and otherwiſe they will be put in the proper offices for recovery.*

ABIJAH [illegible]

Pittſburgh, Nov. 10, 1796.

TO BE SOLD AT PRIVATE SALE

On the premiſes for caſh, the [illegible] in March, 1797, the following land, late the property of [illegible] FARLANE, of Waſhington [illegible] State of Pennſylvania, viz.

ONE patent tract of land [illegible] creek, about 3 or 4 miles from the mouth, at Parkeſon's ferry, on the Ohio river,) containing 281 acres and allowance, with a good grift and ſaw-mills, with [illegible] —one pair of which, is compoſed of Burrs, four feet four inches, for wheating and ſhifting ſerſers, two feet [illegible] —The hauſk and running gear [illegible] years old, and in good working order. A ſtone and lime mill houſe, two ſtories high, two fire places and garret, [illegible] on an excellent ſtream, and in a good ſettlement, and convenient to the Ohio trade, with a commodious ſquare log houſe for a miller, a brick dwelling houſe, 30 by 32 feet, two ſtory high, with a convenient kitchen, garret, 8 fire places, 4 rooms and a entry on the lower floor, with nine windows in front, twenty four lights each, and ſeven windows back, eighteen lights each, two in the garret—An orchard containing 70 or 80 large bearing trees, about 50 acres of ſaid land cleared and under good fence, thirty of which is of rate bottom—an excellent coal bank fifteen rood from the houſe, with [illegible] out houſes, the wood and improvements well timbered, with a variety of never failing ſprings.

Alſo will be ſold, at the ſign of the Black Horſe in Pittſburgh, the 2d Friday in March next, the following patent lots, in the reſerved tract oppoſite Pittſburgh, on the Allegheny river, viz. Town lots, numbers 42, 63, 88 and 89—Out lots, numbers 176, 240 and 241. Likewiſe two plantation tracts of land containing 400 acres each, on the waters of Shenango and Beaver creeks, numbers 45 and 51—alſo one patent tract of land on the main branch of Turtle creek, eighteen miles from Pittſburgh, containing 450 acres and allowance, and an excellant mill ſeat, on a never failing ſtream.

Any perſon or perſons wiſhing to purchaſe, may know the terms, by applying to any of the ſubſcribers, and propoſals will be received by them at any time before the days of ſale.

Aw. M'FARLANE,
Aw. ROBESON,
HUGH M'FARLANE,
FRANCIS M'FARLANE,
GEORGE WILLIAMS and
HUGH M'FARLANE,
attorney for Wm. DIXON.

Heirs

The ſubſcribers beg leave to inform the public that their Fulling Buſineſs will be carried on this ſeaſon at the mill on Peter's creek, known by the name of Hartford's mill. Cloth left with Mr. John Finley, Samuel Black, at Parkinſon's ferry, and at Joſeph Cornel's, ſign of the Black Horſe, will be taken away, dreſſed, and returned in a ſpecified time. Thoſe who will favour them with their cuſtom may depend on having their work done in the beſt manner, by

DAVID POTTER.
ISAIAH JONES.

Nov. 10, 1796.

Notice is hereby given to the creditors of Johnſton, late of Springhill township, Fayette county, deceaſed, to bring in their accounts properly proven, on or before the 15th day of April next, that they may be adjuſted, and thoſe that ſtand indebted to ſaid Linn either by book account or obligation, are deſired to make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence can be given by

WILLIAM WELLS, Adminiſtr.

Fayette county, Nov. 1.

Came to the plantation of the ſubſcriber living on Chartiers creek, near Baldwin's mill, a Cow, with a white face, a yearling Heifer. The owner may have them again by proving property and paying charges.

WILLIAM [illegible]

Dec. 1, 1796.

PITTSBURGH: Printed by JOHN SCULL, in Front Street, next door to the Corner of Market Street. Subſcription at Fifteen Shillings per Annum, Advertiſements, Articles of Intelligence, &c. are thankfully